

three Americans born in the year 2000 is predicted to develop some form of diabetes during his or her lifetime. One third of every Medicare dollar is spent on individuals with diabetes, and estimates show diabetes costs the U.S. economy \$174 billion annually. In my home state alone, approximately 243,000 Minnesotans have been diagnosed with diabetes.

The statistics about diabetes and its consequences for Americans are staggering. But they are not nearly as compelling as hearing firsthand from a child with type 1 diabetes what he or she goes through to keep their glucose levels stable. Recently, I met with the Theis, Strader, Melhus, and Nash families, who came to my office as part of an effort organized by the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation. They shared with me what it's like to live with the disease and what medical tools are available to better manage it.

One such medical advancement is the artificial pancreas. This technology has the potential to dramatically improve the health and quality of life of those who have diabetes. As shown in a landmark study in February 2010, a first generation artificial pancreas system can improve diabetes control and even lower the risk of blood glucose emergencies. Specifically, it will combine two external devices—an insulin pump and a continuous glucose monitor (CGM)—which will stabilize glucose levels by automatically providing the correct amount of insulin at the appropriate time.

Before this technology can be made available to people with diabetes, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration must approve next steps in the regulatory process. Earlier this year, I sent a letter to FDA's Commissioner Margaret Hamburg, urging her to quickly provide clear and reasonable guidance so outpatient artificial pancreas studies can proceed as soon as possible. I urge the FDA to issue this draft guidance no later than December 1, if not sooner, to enable artificial pancreas technologies to be tested in an outpatient setting and be made available to those who need it.

INTRODUCING THE PROTECT SMALL BUSINESS JOBS ACT

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 26, 2011

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce the Protect Small Business Jobs Act. This bill gives small businesses six months to correct any noncompliance with federal regulations. If a business is in compliance at the end of the six months, then the federal government cannot fine, or pursue any other legal action against the business. Small businesses that demonstrate good faith efforts to come into compliance can receive an additional three-months grace period. Any small business may challenge a finding that it is in noncompliance with regulations without forgoing the six-month grace period.

As I am sure my colleagues are aware, American businesses face a tangled web of ever-changing rules and regulations. These businesses, which cannot afford a team of lawyers to monitor the *Federal Register*, can be forced to spend thousands of dollars in legal fees and fines related to regulations they

did not even know existed. The legal fees imposed on small businesses for inadvertent violation of federal regulations divert funds away from growing businesses and creating new jobs.

Mr. Speaker, at a time of continuing high unemployment and stagnant growth, doesn't it make sense to give small businesses a reasonable time to comply with federal regulations rather than just hitting them with job-destroying fines and legal bills? I hope all my colleagues will stand up for small businesses and their current and potential employees by cosponsoring the Protect Small Business Jobs Act.

RECOGNIZING MARINE CORPS CAPTAIN JASON "DUKE" DEQUENNE

HON. STEVE STIVERS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 26, 2011

Mr. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in recognition of Marine Corps Capt. Jason "Duke" Dequenne, who on October 15, 2011, began a run like no other: 236.2 miles to celebrate the 236th birthday of the Marine Corps and, more importantly, to honor those Marines who gave the ultimate sacrifice while serving in Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom.

On November 10, 1775, in Philadelphia, PA, the Marine Corps was founded under the commission of Samuel Nicholas, who promptly began recruiting from a local pub, Tun Tavern. Though it no longer exists today, Dequenne laced up his shoes and hit the pavement outside that very pub known now as the birthplace of the Marines for the first day of his history-making feat on October 15, 2011. In order to accomplish his 236.2 mile route, Dequenne will run a punishing 15 miles each day until finishing with the 36th Marine Corps Marathon in Washington, DC on October 30, 2011.

However, the birthday of the Marine Corps is not the sole motivation behind his unfathomable trek; each mile will be dedicated to telling the story of a fallen soldier. Dequenne felt the individual stories and sacrifices were not being relayed effectively to the public, who often only see lists of names and ranks of fallen heroes. In attempts to change this, Capt. Dequenne will participate in speaking engagements along this Philadelphia to DC route after each run to tell the stories of Marines who gave the ultimate sacrifice.

Each step of the 236.2 journey will not only embody the memory of a fallen Marine, but will raise money through the Marine Corps Law Enforcement Foundation. All proceeds will be donated to military and law enforcement families who have lost loved ones in the line of duty.

Capt. Dequenne enlisted as a Marine in 1996, before completing Office Candidate School in 2005. He currently serves at The Basic School in Quantico, VA, as the assistant logistics officer.

As a serving member of the Ohio Army National Guard and veteran of Operation Iraqi Freedom, I thank Capt. Jason Dequenne for honoring our fallen heroes and raising support and awareness for their families. One foot in front of the other, Oo-rah!

SECTION 37 OF THE AMERICA INVENTS ACT

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 26, 2011

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, last month, the President signed into law the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act. I was a co-sponsor of a bipartisan amendment that added Section 37 to the House bill, which then passed the Senate and was enacted into law.

Section 37 is an important provision that clarified the procedure for filing patent term extension applications under the Hatch-Waxman Act. It codified a sensible decision by a federal district judge and was meant to end years of confusion about this issue that had threatened to stifle innovation.

Before the Senate voted on the House patent bill, an amendment was offered to strike Section 37. That amendment was fully debated and was defeated on a bipartisan basis. Last week, however, there was discussion of Section 37 on the floor of the Senate and it was suggested that Section 37 does not take effect for a year. But that is incorrect.

Section 37 explicitly says that it "shall apply" to applications and court cases that are pending on the date of enactment of the bill. To apply to pending applications and cases, Section 37 obviously had to be effective immediately. Section 37 says very clearly exactly what it applies to so the default effective date provision for the Act does not apply here.

During the entire debate over Section 37, not a single person suggested that Section 37 would not be effective immediately. In fact, everyone understood it would take effect right away and would govern currently pending applications and cases. The United States Patent and Trademark Office agreed with this interpretation. In fact, just last week, the Department of Justice explained in a court filing that this is the only possible interpretation of the law.

In the end, the amendment to strike Section 37 was defeated during Senate debate. It is too late now to re-write history. And it is clear that Section 37 explicitly says that it is to be effective immediately.

HONORING DR. KATHERINE GOBLE JOHNSON FOR CONTRIBUTIONS DURING HER 33-YEAR CAREER AS AN AEROSPACE TECH- NOLOGIST AT THE NASA LANG- LEY RESEARCH CENTER IN HAMPTON, VA AND HER EF- FORTS TO HELP AFRICAN-AMER- ICAN YOUTH ENTER SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL CAREERS

HON. ROBERT C. "BOBBY" SCOTT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 26, 2011

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. Katherine Goble Johnson. Dr. Johnson, a retired 33-year employee of the NASA Langley Research Center is to be honored at a banquet on Saturday, October 29, 2011, and I would like to take a moment to recognize some of her numerous accomplishments.

Born in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, it was apparent from very early on that Dr. Johnson was driven to succeed. The local schools only offered classes to African Americans through the eighth grade, so Dr. Johnson's father enrolled her and her siblings in a school 125 miles from their home. Taking full advantage of this educational opportunity, Dr. Johnson graduated high school at the age of 14. Dr. Johnson then went on to study at West Virginia State College, now West Virginia University. In 1937 at the age of 18, she graduated Summa Cum Laude with majors in Mathematics and French. She continued her education at West Virginia University with further studies in Mathematics and Physics.

Dr. Johnson began her career in education as a teacher, a job that she held for seven years. She eventually relocated to Newport News where, in 1953, Dr. Johnson began her work at the NASA Langley Research Center, where she would go on to have a great impact on studies relating to various projects over the course of her career.

When hired in 1953, like almost all women at NASA, Dr. Johnson was hired to perform technical calculations. Women of African American heritage were typically assigned to all black "computer pools." Within weeks of her entry in the NASA ranks, Dr. Johnson was asked to temporarily assist in the Spacecraft Dynamics Branch in the Flight Dynamics and Control Division. She never returned to her "computer pool."

Dr. Johnson went on to help calculate the trajectories flown by the 1969 Apollo spacecraft that landed on the moon and to coauthor 21 NASA reports and professional conference papers at a time when those who performed calculations were typically not named as participants. According to Dr. Johnson, even after computers began to be used to calculate the orbits of Mercury capsules, John Glenn called on her to verify the computers' calculations.

Throughout the course of her career, Dr. Johnson has been the recipient of numerous awards, including the NASA Lunar Orbiter Achievement Award, the NASA Apollo Team Group Achievement Award, three NASA Special Achievement Awards, an honorary Doctorate of Laws from the State University of New York, honorary Doctor of Science degrees from Capitol College and Old Dominion University, and she was honored by the National Technical Association as "Mathematician of the Year" in 1997.

Dr. Johnson has also been featured in various "Who's Who" lists throughout her career. She has been honored in the Philadelphia Electric Company's Exhibit honoring 24 black inventors and scientists at the Afro-American Historical and Cultural Museum, the Department of Energy's "Black Contributor's to Science and Energy Technology" list, and Time Life's Series entitled African-Americans: Voices in Triumph Leadership Volume.

A member and leader of many organizations, Dr. Johnson has served as Treasurer of the National Technical Association both on the local and national level, as President of the of the Lambda Omega Chapter of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, and as a Trustee and Elder at Carver Memorial Presbyterian Church in Newport News, Virginia, where she continues to be a dedicated member.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to recognize and commend Dr. Katherine Goble Johnson today for her service to the United

States, to her community, and to the Commonwealth of Virginia.

IN HONOR OF MARY TENCH

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 26, 2011

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Mary Tench as her family and friends gather in celebration of her 100th birthday.

Mary was born on December 7, 1911 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania to Charles and Anna Zacharzuk. Charles and Anna had six children: Mary, Pauline, Alex, John, Pete and Joe. Mary's youngest brother, Joe, lives in Tennessee and is her only living sibling.

When Mary was thirteen years old, her parents moved the family to Bedford, Ohio. As young girl, Mary met her neighbor and future husband, James A. Tench. During their courtship, James took Mary to dances and picnics with his Hungarian dance group. They were married in February 1928 and went on to raise eight children: MaryAnn, Emory, Edward, Theodore, Rozella, Alex, Gerald and their stepson, John. In 1948, James and Mary purchased their first house located at 7634 Finney Avenue in Cleveland for \$8,200. Mary lived in this home until 1990 when she moved to Simi Valley, California. In 1998, Mary returned to Cleveland and lived independently until 2009 when she moved in with her daughter, Rozella.

During World War II, Mrs. Tench worked for Parker Hannifin. In the early 1950s she joined the staff of Cleveland Republic Steel Corporation in the executive cafeteria. This job inspired Mary to start her own catering business, Fancy Catering. For 25 years, Mary catered weddings and special events for the US Coast Guard. When James retired from the Cleveland Pneumatic Tool Company in 1975, Mary left the catering business so they could enjoy retirement together. James and Mary celebrated 59 years of marriage before James's death in 1987.

Mrs. Tench is a lifetime member of the VFW. She served as President of Post 3456 and is a current member of Lake Erie Post #1974 in Parma. She also served as President of the Knights of Columbus, Isabella Guild. Mary still belongs to the Women's Catholic Council of Cleveland, the Ladies Auxiliary Knights of Columbus and the Parma Democratic Club where she served as Secretary/Treasurer. She was an elected Precinct Committee Woman, a Presiding Judge for the Board of Elections and worked at the voting polls for over 30 years. Mary volunteered on political campaigns including my 1977 mayoral campaign.

During an interview with her great-granddaughter, Mary told stories of surviving The Great Depression, experiencing many wars and voting for the first time, at the age of 21, for President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932. Her hobbies include traveling, crocheting, cooking, playing cards, bingo, reading and going to the Donna Smallwood Activity Center.

Mary's commitment to faith is reflected through her involvement with the Holy Name Parish, her family and her community. GiGi, as she is affectionately called by her family, has 32 grandchildren, 59 great-grandchildren,

25 great-great-grandchildren and 1 great-great-great-grandchild.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me in honor and celebration of Mary Tench whose life is framed by the love of her family, her faith and the appreciation she has for the life she has lived. I wish Mrs. Tench a joyous 100th year and blessings of peace, health and happiness.

CELEBRATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF TEMPLE BETH-EL

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 26, 2011

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I congratulate Temple Beth-El in Munster, Indiana, as its congregation joins together in celebration of its 100th Anniversary. To celebrate this Centennial, members will hold a celebratory reception at Temple Beth-El on October 29, 2011.

Truly, Temple Beth-El has had a long and dynamic history in the Calumet Region's Jewish Community. When it was first established in 1911, Temple Beth-El served as a modest Reform Congregation, holding its services in a rented building in Hammond, Indiana. In fact, for a short time after World War One, Temple Beth-El briefly came to share its rental property with fellow Temple, Knesseth Israel. However, in 1925, the Temple was finally able to purchase its own location, the W. B. Conkey Mansion in Hammond, Indiana, where they remained until 1955. The congregation later moved to 6947 Hohmann Avenue, also located in Hammond, where it remained for 41 years. Due to the changing needs of its congregation, the Temple eventually sold its Hammond property to move to Munster, Indiana on August 15, 1999. Conducting a "Torah Walk," they marched their Torahs from their old property in Hammond to their new building at 10001 Columbia Avenue, in Munster, where they are soon to celebrate their rich, hundred-year history. Currently, the members of Temple Beth-El can be proud of a Reform congregation of over 200 households, an ample facility featuring a sanctuary, classrooms, a kitchen, and library, as well as an admirable dedication to community service programs, in which members passionately serve those in need throughout the community. Additionally, Temple Beth-El recently helped to sponsor the inspirational exhibit, "A Fine Romance: Jewish Songwriters, American Songs, 1910-1965," which was on display at the Munster Center for Visual and Performing Arts until October 20, 2011, and will be visiting 55 sites throughout the United States in 2011 and 2012.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my other distinguished colleagues join me in honoring and congratulating Temple Beth-El of Munster, Indiana, on its 100th Anniversary. Through the years, the members of Temple Beth-El have dedicated themselves to preserving the traditions and spiritual beliefs of Reform Judaism. For their dedicated service, and for touching the lives of countless individuals, they are worthy of our highest praise.